## NEWS FRO THE SOUTH.

What Are the Prospects of Peace, and He a it is to Be Attained.

THE MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

What is the Position of the Rebel

Cause in Tennessee!

We select the following interesting ent Southern papers, viz:--

A year ago we had made little progress in establishing whichsome conviction of our capacity for self defence he bettee of Mahaseas and those of the first campaign ad proved how we could light well; but they did nothing a establish a conviction of the jower, the resources and is endurance of the South. The second year's campaign is been chiefly significant in revealing to the world, and rent to ourcelves, the vast unexpected capacities of our unity as a warlike power. The brilliant victories of o first year's campaign, splendful as they were, did not move the impression which so extensively prevailed of evanecone of our vigor. Even our best friends road feared that the splendor displayed in the opening maging of the war was like that of the meteor, as assent as dazzling. When it was found that the rit withdrew from that oncounter outly to organize six adred thousand troops, a navy of proportionate such that the project a plan of general invasion which sold assent every part of our confines at one and same time, the outside observer could not resist conviction that the youth was too feeble to withstand famidable, an assault. But we have profited by the y strength of this general conviction, for, in proportion the means brought to bear against us were vast and midable, is that same proportion does our successful istance of them disoless the power of the South to be. Ame proved to the world, and, that is more important, have preved to the world, and, that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the sould, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the sould, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved to the world, and that is more important, have preved

Important Movements in North Carolina.

[From the Richmond Despatch, Jan. 12.]

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The latest information which reaches us from the coast of North Carolina dispels werey doubt that the enemy is some entrating in heavy force, with a view to strike a blow at the main inno of railway connecting Richmond with the far South. It is stated that their forces at Newbern and Morchead City, on the coast, number from 50,000 to 10,000, and that they are evidently preparing for a forward movement. It is also represented that a powerful feet is now in rendezeous at Movehead City, with a view to an early nava attack upon Wilmington. It is believed that a simultaneous movement will be made upon Weldon in some other supposed accessible point on the great Southern railway. The North Carolina papers indicate a manifest unemslices not only for Wilmington and the country east of Releigh, but even for the safety of the Mystal meet.

My ital itself. [From the Petersburg Express, Jan. 15.]

The nows from Eastern North Carolina is presty much the same that has been laid before our readers for the last two or three days, and gives assurance that the enemy is preparing for an attack on Wimington, and perhaps Goldsbiro. The force at Newbern is cariously estimated—come precing it as applied to the precing the property of the prope

expected.

A begro who went off with the Vankees when they made
their raid on Kinaton has returned to that point from
Newbern. He represents things in a horrible condition
for the negro at Newbern, and begs his master to take
own to the mountains, as he does not desire to fall into the
mands of the Yankees again,

mains of the Yankoes again,

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

[From the Raising Progress, Jan. 14.]

There was nothing from below yesterday in addition to the Gods already known. The force at Newtons a few days were not more than 80,000 50,000 men, with a few withouts at Morobead City—in all not more than 80,000—in. New hardly think that many. The telegram started fro, with the men's the effect that there were 10,000 men at Newbern or on the east, has no foundation in five. Our advices from the coast are up to the fith or was be tween 20,000 and 50,000. How it is now we are a stated, at adviced, but we are certain that no movement had be an coin general with the New York and a coin general that the movement had be an coin general that the Newbern of the Children of the Newbern of the Newb

Cat ling Out the Virginia Sedentary
Militia
FWENN Y-SIX NIGHERIS CALLED OUT TO RESIST AN
ADVANCE OF INNONESTS BY WAY OF KORTH CARGLINA—A CANY OF INSCRICTION LOCATED AT
FETNERSD, IG. YA. STC.
A PROST, WATER MY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINION
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States for the militta of all the counties near to the Norta Carolina line to and in repulling any invasion of the circuny from that direction, and deeming it proper that the requisition should be promptly met, 1, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of authority vested in the Executive by law, do hereby require militia who are not exempt by the laws of this State or of the Confederate States, and who are within the bounds of the regiments and of the counties hereinsfier named, between the ages of forty and forty-dive years, to rendersoon forthwith at the city of Potersburg for a service of six months, unless sooner discharged.

For this purpose I have caused special orders—to be issued by the Adjutant General of this State, which have been transmitted to the proper officers, and which orders all are enjouned to obey.

issued by the Adjutant General of this State, which have been transmitted to the proper officers, and which orders all are enjoined to obey.

Officers and employees of railroads and transportation companies, officers of banks and other persons who are exempt by the laws of the State and Confederate States, are not subject to this call.

All expenses incurred for the assembling, transportation and organization of the force until mustered into the service of the Confederate States, will be paid for by the government of the Confederate States, will be paid for by the government of the Confederate States.

The following are the regiments and sounties from which these arcops are called—

The Flytieth regiment, Greensylle county; the Eighty-third, I haviddie; Thirty-ninth, Polersburg; Sixty-sixth, and Kinty sixth, Brunswick; Seventy-third, Lamenburg; Twonty-second, and Allikus; Twenty-sixth, Charlotte; Forty-second, One Hundred and First and Sixty-eighth, Pittsylvania; Sixty-fourth, Henry; Eighteenth and One Hundred and Fouth and One Hundred and Fouth and One Hundred and Seventeenth, Campbell; and One Hundred and Thirty first, Forty-third, One Hundred and Fouth and One Hundred and Seventeenth, Campbell; and One Hundred and General States, who will be appointed to receive and muster them into service.

Given under my hand as Streets the test of the officer of the Confederate States, who will be appointed to receive and the service.

muster them into service.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, this 10th day of January, 1863, in the 57th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: Gro. W. Musroro, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth.

Gineral orders no. 4

Adjurant and Induction General's Office, 
A camp of instruction for concert's will be forthwith established at Petersburg, V.a. All persons liable to conscription within the following counties will person the camp for encolment, and all enrolling officers within camp for encolment, and all enrolling officers within camp for encolment, and all enrolling officers within caid counties will basten forward conscripts to the same point. The following are the counties referred to, to wit—Greensville. Dinwiddle, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Phitsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Nottoway, Prince Edward and Campbell. By order of S. COPPER. Adjutant and Inspector Ger

Rebel News from Fredericksburg.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 12.]

FROM THE BORDER.

There was no news of special interest received from the army near Fredericksburg yesterday. It was rumored in camp that the federal army had returned to Alexandria, with a view to take up winter quarters at that point. The central train brought down from Staunton, last evening, twenty-four Yankee prisoners, whose capture by Capt. McNaillin Hardy county, we have heretofore noticed. Among the party was the Pierpout Sheriff of Barbour county, who, we learn, has been very active in carrying out the behests of his Yankee masters in that county, and in collecting revenues from the people to support the hirelings of Linceln in their crusade upon the loyal citizens of the No thwest.

[Correspondence of the Paiersburg Dally Express.]

FROM THE TWELFTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

In Camp, Near France. Dally Express.]

FROM THE TWELFTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

In Camp, Near France. The stand to apparent change has taken place in the condition of attars around-here, so far as I have been able to see, though it is generally believed here that the greater portion of the Tankee army have left the opposite side of the river and gone, I downknow where, probably on the coast of South Carvina, leaving only Summer's corps to mearm the hills with the view of deciving our generals; but if they succeed in that attempt they will have to be smarter than they have proved to be heretofore, for I am consident that General Lee keeps thoroughly informed of their mevements.

We moved camp a few days ago to get more convenient to wood, and the boys are now fixed up better than they have been this winter, for learning from sore experience the necessity of having somfortable quarters, almost every one has made excavations in the hillside over this structure, built a freplace and chimmy in one and and secured the other end in various ways, and thus the interior of times ranches is made quite as pleasant as one could wish, while he is compelled to remain in these wilds.

spot, what a counting distance is was to see it in its present condition, and I hope that whenever peace shall be restored, that this place shall be fitted up in a manner bettting the memory of her who has so long been laying beneath its sod. History avers that "Mary the Mother of Washington," is inscribed upon the tompstons; but I looked in vain to see it, for no inscription can be found upon it to tell the name of the dead, only hundreds of natures being written upon its sides by these who were desirous of their names living with the revered dead. There is but little sickness with us now, and it is almost a universal thing that the boys, notwithstanding the hard fare and hard life that we are leading, are as fat as moles.

as moles.

At an election in Company "C," the "B. Grays," few days" since, Lieut. Benjamin Graswitt was elected second junior lieutenast, the wranney being occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Marks to capitain.

second junior lieutenant, the vacancy being occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Marks to captaincy.

Can Resecrans Advance Again?

[From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 8.]

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

In carefully thinking over the circumstances attending the late battle in Middle tennessee, we have come to the conclusion that, though whipped in the fight, we have eight of a less than the onemy, and that our candition at present is far better than his. The Yankees acknowledge a fearful destruction of ife on their part; the less of officers, they say, is without precedent in the war, and it follows as a consequence that the men must have at least correspondingly suffered. Furthermore, we have in our possession four thousand prisoners, thirty-one cannon, a large number of small arms, while our cavalry have destroyed, it is believed, the greater portion of their transportation, commissary stores and annunition, by its operations in the rear of their army.

On our part the loss is heavy, though the exact amount is unknown. The Yankees beast of having captured several hundred prisoners, and on the third day of the fight we were compelled, by overwhelming numbers, to withdraw. This we evidently did in good order, as we haved all our prisoners and property captured of the enemy, as well as our own trains. It may be thought by some that Bragg was outgeneraled by Rosecrans in the falling back of his centre and right wing on the first day, under the supposition that it was done as a decoy in order to lead our forces from a strong position; but the fireness of the battle, and the large number of prisoners captured, repel this idea, and prove that it was not a strategic but a necessitous movement. Had it been a matter of choice they would inver fallen back earlier in the day, and before they had soffered so terrible a loss.

Thus action and the appear to us that the victory has present crippied condition? We doubt if he can. Secondly, what can he do at all with his provisions destroyed and his sommunications entirely

The Rejoicings About the Vicksburg Disaster—The Rebel Loss One Hundred Killed, Wounded and Missing.

[From the Jackson Appeal, Jan. 8.]

ON SUCCESS AT VICKSBURG.

All accounts agree in the fact that the enemy in the vicinity of Vicksburg have, for the present at least, desisted from their operations sainst that city and retired from the point upon which they made such a persistent attack. Passengers by the last with bring the information that the land force re-embasted, and that the whole fleet, guidout as well as transports, has gone out of the Yazoo and up the Mississpip, and that in doing so they were in such haste as to leave behind a considerable amount of public property, which has failer into our nands.

were in such maste as to seave behind a considerable amount of public property, which has fallen into our nands.

This is the result of a protracted effort of about ten days, during which time a land force, estimated at from forty to fifty thousand, assisted by a small portion of the gunboat fleet, was engaged against us. The importance of his result current to the highly appreciated. The time gunboat fleet, was engaged against us. The importance of his result current to the highly appreciated. The time gunboat will amble us to stemphen every woods point, as well at accumulate reinforcements, and when a third attempt is made to open the Minnayand, we have an third attempt is made to open the Minnayand, we have not provide the failures, and will not aparth when we will the hame confidence.

Our trifling loss, less those one having in killed, winned and missing, when ours ared with that of the every amounting to some fitteen him tred, demonstrated to be latter the Evength of our works. They define and every agreement and every property of the provider and every property of the providence and every property of the providence and even providence and missing when ours ared with that of the every amounting to some fitteen him tred, demonstrated and regarding of our works. It may define an and even providence and even providence.

Value of Vicksburg.

Value of Vicksburg.

From the Jacksan Mississipp an.]

Too much importance cannot be attached to the imagement at Vicksburg. We must not allow the mease successes and brilliant victories that crown arms electwhere to divert us from a full realization of great necessity of defending this point successfully must not permit cursolves to recipie time an over or dent mood, for a disaster here would meatralize the unit some effects of of our victories electhere. A denster he while it will not crush the rebellion, will entail upon devastating war of indefinite duration. But if we ploures we equal to the emergency that is new upon and laffe the creeny at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, a are able to do, our opinion is that the war will be virtualled.

are able to do, our opinion is that the war will be virtually closed.

The banks of the Mississippi, either at Port Hudson or Vicksburg, will be the theatre of the last grand battle waged by an intelerant fanaticism against the dear bought rights of a free people. There may be numerous skirmishes in their second grand attempt to remove the war from the great Pather of Wellows, but we don't think there will be any indee general engagements; for the politicians and newspapers of the North agree that the rebellion must be crush a their winter or the job must be given up. The North is heartly sick of the War. The South was never more determined, and her armies have proved themselves to be invincible veterans. Other causes will force a peace. The cut tain is now rising upon the last act of the drama. If we play our part well, as we will do, our cause is safe.

our part well, as we will do, our cause is safe.

What the Union Troops Accomplished Opposite Vielsaburg.
(From the Vielsaburg Wig.)

DELHI NOT DESTROYED.

We saw a young man from De'nl yesterday who contradicts the report of the Yankees having burned that place. Some fifty of them crossed the Macon at Miller's Ferry and went to Debt, where they burned the redirect depot and cor loaded with lovells for the government. The bridges over buyout Macon and Temus were also invited to pether with some small bridges and the depot a Dallar. We had eight hundred cavalry and a battery of light artiflery over there, but we have mut yet heard of their doing anything to check the enemy during this raid. We need a Morgan, a Forrest or a Waccier in Louisiana.

Eo. RENEL:—
Siz.—I said you enclosed berewith a list of casualties in
Seventh Rectiment Themsesse Volunteers in the light before
Fredericksburg on the 13th isstant, which I hope you will
publish for the information of our friends at home.
[Here follows the list.]
G. A. HOWARD, Adjutant,
Seventh Tennessee Volunteers,

THE SEVENTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS AT MURFRESS

THE SEVENTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS AT MURPRESS-BORG.

[From the Chattaniogs Rebel, Jan. 2.]

General Willich and thirty eightenhor federal officers of different grades arrived here last evening from Murfressboro, under ecord of Cotonel John File, of the Seven's Tennessee.

[The above two paragraphs prove clearly that Brigg was reinforced at Murfressboro by troops from Fredericksburg, although the Seutiners papers attempts to deny the statement.—Ed. Herald.]

## A New Rebel General-Braxton B. Took

A New Rebel General-Braxton B. Took
[From the Richmord Dispatch, Jan. 14.]

"A LITTLE MOSE GRAPK."

By confusion of the enemy General Bragg inflicted as much damage upon the Yankess as they have probably suffered in any other battle of the war. The slaughter was terrife. That he was not totally routed was probably owing to his vast proponderance of numbers. After all, in view of the terrible havoc which the enemy suffered, and Bragg's successful taking off all he had captured, the falling back of Gen. Bragg is not without alleviation. He has taken away all the prisoners and all the gus he has captured, and is now ready to give the enemy, if he chorees to attack him, "a little more grape."

The "taking off" of everything he captures is a pocularity of this General, for which he sessores some credit. He captured an immense quantity of supplies in Kentzeky, and took them of safely. He captured four thousand men, twenty four camon and five thousand stand of small rings at Murireesbore, and teck them off size. We shall not be surprised if the Yankees, in view of the spoils he is always delivering them of, should degranate him the Cossack of the South. In that event, we would respond to the devartage of distinguishing the General's peculiar residen. We trust that they give him the General's peculiar residen. We trust that he may continue to merit the title, and take of guss and Yankees to the end of the war.

# Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Giving Comfort to the Rebeis. [From the Richand Whig, Jan. 14.]

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 14.]

KENTUCKY.

In the Yankee Congress there was a good deal of sharp-sheeting the other day in regard to the loyalty of Kentucky. The representative man of the abolition party, Thuddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, pitched into the Kentucky tories with commendable wim. He believed that three-fourths or four-fitths of the people of that State were traiters at heart to the Yankee domination, and referred to the report, that the Legislature was intriguing to take the State out of the Union. His attack roused the tory representatives of that State, who twisted and grimaced as was proper and becoming, but denied both Stevens' facts and conclusions. They admitted that they abhored and rejudiated Lincoln's proclamation, but contended that they were the most 'by al people on the continent, as they would prove by most 'cyfully submitting to measures which they detected. They only asked the poor privilege of protesting, for decency's sake; but practically nobody should outstrip them in abject and serville submission.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' AMEN.

The Amen to the Proclamation-Address Wendell Phillips at the Cooper Inof Wen

pronounce his "Amen" to the President's proclamation of negro emancipation. Among the vast assemblage were very many ladies, both upon the platform and in the body of the hall. Precisely at eight o'clock Mr. Phillips advanced to the front of the platform and was immediately

Edward Ketchum, who announced that at the close of the address would be sung a new John Brown song. (Applause.) He then introduced Mr. Puntars, who spoke

Latone and of President's proclamation of the latiday of Janua. The literation of proclamation of the latiday of Janua. The latiday is proclamation of freedom to every alare in a thought that occurre to us, or that must have occurred to every one on the promulegation of that paper, was the immense progress which the nation had made within the nation had made within the matter with moths. You remember twenty months ago—I little more than that, twenty-three—on the 11th day of February, 16of, the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Congress of

and result formitted that they tended that they were the near they all pools on the continuent, as they would prove by make 167 fully admitting poor private of provincing, for deceased when the poor private of provincing, for deceased when the provincing of provincing, for deceased when the provincing of the provinci I mean that equal and recognized marhood up to which the race has struggled by the toll and battle of nineteen

since beling a silent, unprotesting Dismonsessible, in evites that Mayringd, and the Larendine, and artuments may be quiete, passedt il people. That is halls object. Will, he is the quiete beling the property of the proper each other on the subject of the public affairs at the time; but if he inquires of Judge Black, he will tell him the means they took to communicate. On the 4th of March Lincoln came into power, and on the 9th of March the present Minister to Portugal began to telegraph to South Carolina the result of Cobinet meetings; and when the government seized the contents of the telegraph offices they seized the telegrams of that traitor, the last one revealing the plan for the defence of Fort Sumter so treasonable that Harvey dared not to sign it. This telegram was laid before Soward, and yet he sends the writer of these treasonable telegrams to Portugal to represent this government. In August the President laid before his Cabinet this proclamation, and Blair and Soward were the only members opposed to it, and Soward telegraphs for his Siamese twin to Aibany, and when he got to Washington the proclamation was smothered it, and the best service I ever rendered to the nation was when I smothered it. In conclusion Mr. Phillips said he thanked God that our flag floats in the thankey view of the slaves, and such a broaze never watted a banner to defeat. He would not believe that the holiest act of the nation was to be it alst.

The State to Pay Massachusetts Soldiers.

effort to make slavery safe. He must mould Massetts not only into being a slaveholding confederace into being a silent amproperating Commonwealth, in

Boston, Jan. 21, 1863. Governor Andrew sent into the Legislature to-day of

Governor Andrew sent into the Legislature to-day a message suggesting that measures be taken to have be resister the prompt payment of Massachusetts troops, especially where the families are dependent for support. The Governor assumes that the troops will be immediately paid up by the United States to November 1, 1863. To insure the early payment of the auna due thereafter be proposes that the Legislature authorize the Treasurer of the State to borrow the money from the banks at a low rate of interest, and advance it in such manner as the soldiers may desire, the State receiving it formally from

the United States.

Deacon Charles Scudder, a well known merchant of Bostou, died suddenly this forenoon.

HAVARA ARO, NEW OBLEAST STREET, Credit - Miss.

HAVARA ARO, NEW OBLEAST-STREET, Credit - Miss.

HAVARA ARO, NEW OBLEAST-STREET, Credit - Miss.

Leon Fierrs, A Credits, U.S. Berl, W. Johnson, O. Relling, U.S. Berl, W. Johnson, O. Relling, U.S. Berl, W. Johnson, S. Woodlader, Alman M. Gholl, P. Concop.

REVENS AVERS. - BANK KAIS - A Mantels and Lady.

Nam Carages-opip Reiher-C R Ross, Chas H Reink-

About three o'clock yesterday morning a heavy northeast gale set in. The tide was unusually high and the cellars about the North and East river

. 43 4

Instances the goods stored in the cellars were n a perishable nature, and consequently the wetting got did not inflict any great loss on the owners. imped year progress at every crossing with the cry of "Please give me a penny, sir!" Pilot beats ariving from sea reported the wind outside blowing a heavy gale from the east. The Fastern steamers all arrived at an early hour. At a late hour last night there were no signs

of the gale abating. RAILBOAD COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1863
No trains will arrive or depart to-night southward. It s understood that the interruption of travel was ca by the Susquehanna being blocked by ice.

HEAVY GALE AT FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRES MORROE, Jan. 20, 1863.

A beavy storm of wind has been raging here all day from the northeast. Quite a fleet of schooners lay at anchor below the fort till the storm became they could endure it no longer.

At one o'clock they up with anchor, and in about or hour's time about seventy-five schooners passed the guard boat, up the Roads, for better harbor. The Thomas A. Morgan, which has form tween here and Yorktown, was hauled off to day

slight repairs.

The steamboat Swan takes her place; but, owing to the torm, did not leave to-day.

The propellor Karnak has returned to Hampton Roads

Interesting from Tennessee.

UNION LOSSES IN THE MURFHERSBORG BATTLE—MOVE
MENTS OF REBEL CAVALRY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21, 1863. At the late battle near Murfreesboro the Unionists 1,474 killed, 6,813 wounded and 2,000 prisoners. The rebel cavalry have left Harpeth Shoals for Franklin

NASHVILE, Jan. 21, 1863.
Five hundred wounded rebel prisoners captured at furfreesbore arrived here to day, and will be sent North. Several citizen surgeons have been ordered to accompany

The Missouri Legislature and Emancipation. Jerrenson City, Mo., Jan. 21, 1868.

In response to an inquiry from Washington asking the Assembly to fix a sum necessary to compensate the slave-holders of the State, Mr. Strachn introduced a joint resolution in the House to ask twenty-five, thirty and fifty morrow.

## Their Reception in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

A detachment of the Maine Seventh regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Connor, received a warm welcome in Baston to-day, on their way back to the seat cession of Sons of Maine and the Boston Light infantry Association, under command of Colonel Charles O. Rogers, to the Fall River depot. This regiment has been in ter battles, and was allowed to go home to fill up its decimated ranks.

CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNED THE DEAD IN THE VAULE O SULLIVAN STREET CRUSCH—Since the developments re-specting the removal of the dead begins from the vaults of the Sullivan street church, Celonel Daniel E. Delavan, our viglant City Inspector, has had a special person su-pervising Abs operations of the laborers, and some cuour vigilant City inspector, has had a special person an pervising Ah operations of the laborers, and some ourious facils have been brought to light by the searching-observations of this official superintendant. The most remarkable development is in relation to the apparent rapid decay of the bodies, fiesh, bones and everything. Some coding frave been taken out in a good state of preservation, and, upon being opened, disclosed nothing inside but a little dues, apparently the only remains of what were once living, animated beings. Burials were only made in the vanits during a period embraced within some twenty-five years. It is an interesting question therefore, whether, during that period, the decay of bodies could be so complete as to include the absolute transmitation of fiesh and bone into the condition of powder. The generally received opinion has certainly been that even in the earth skeletons would not moulder away so rapidly. Therefore in vanits, where the carroding influence of the earth does not operate upon the coffine and bodies, the latter ought to remain in the skeleton state for a much longer period. In view of these facts and reasons it is supposed that the bodies alluded to must have been surreptitionally taken from the coffine and sold to the surgeous for purposes of dissection. Such things were not at all uncommon before the passage of the legislative act canbice medical men to obtain subjects in abundance from the public hospitals and prisons should it prove true that in the vanits of the Sullivan street church the resurrectionism have carried on their business, the peeple will naturally think twice before depositing their dead triends in vanits in preference to the bosom of mother earth, with a view to a better and longer preservation, for if much practices can be safely carried.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The commotion in the having made nearly all the appointments in his gift, the office seekers have made themselves scarce, and as a con-sequence, order is beginning to reign once more in the sequence, order is begining to reign once more in the various bureaus of his department. It takes some time to become perfectly familiar with the various ramifications of the city finances, and there have not been wanting many cunning people who sought to take advantage of Mr. Brennan's inexperience during the irest few days of his accession to office. This several individuals, having claims against the city, were continually rushing upon the new Comptroller urging the absolute necessity to having their bills paid immediately, hoping that their importunities would induce Mr. Frennan to sign the necessary warrants without due investigation. But such people were very much taken aback by the penetration of the Comptroller they sought to impose uson. Mr. Brennan refused to act is all eases until he could be perfectly satisfied as to what he was doing, and hence he has escaped the snare in which some of his prefecessoriswere entrapped by want of a little forethought and presence of mind.

Some few more appointments will be made shortly, but will not take effect until the middle of paxt month. The names of the persons are withheld for the present.

The Alast Faaro Invarisation.—This investigation, which has been conducted with great seal by Commis-

which has been conducted with great real by Commis-sioner Olcott, is drawing to a close and the official regults sioner Olcott, is drawing to a close and the official regular, may be expected in the course of a week or so. Colorabilities that finished up that branch of his inquiry relating to the claims of contractors, and is now engaged in ferreting out the operations of regunantial officers who are said to have carried on the most extensive system of wheeling. Any officer who is discovered to be implicated in fraceds will be inimediately apprehended and submitted to the tender mercies of a court marsial. The most summary proceedings will be taken in reference to these matters.

these matters.

COTOBERS' Inquests.

The LATE HOMERIE ON THE SHIP VICTORIA.—The inquest in the case of Michael Courby, mate of the ship Victoria-who was killed in an affray with Houry Waltenburg, the cock, was held yesterday, as the New York Hospital, by Coroner Ranney. From the evidence addinced it appears that deceased and the cock were quarrelling over some money matters, when blows words struck, and Waltenburg was observed to draw a Kelfe. In a few minutes afterwards the mate exclaimed that he was stabled, and before any of the crew could arrest the assailant he jumped overboard and exaped. Efforts were made to capture Waltenburg; but he managed to get aboard a barge on the opposite side of the ship and then disappoared, since which he has not been heard of. The jury rendered a verdict against Waltenburg, and a wargant for his approhension was issued by the Coroner.

FAYAL FALL ON SRIPMORD.—Coroner Ranney also held an inquest upon the body of Lewis Lyons, a native of this State, aged twenty-three years, who died at the New York Heavall from the present general trees.

this State, aged twenty-three years, who died at the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries accidentally received by failing into the hold of a ship a b pier No. 45. North river. Verdict in accordance with the above

Supreme Court of the United States.

JAN. 20.—On metion of Mr. Attorney General Bates,
John G. Nicolay, Esq., of Illmois, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.
On motion of Hen. Afred sily, Reuben Wisner, Esq., of
New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of
this court.
No. 116.—John A. Park r., appellant, et. The WinniScheepe Lake Collon and Weolen Manifaziaring Conplanty.—the argument of this cause was continued by Mr.
Hickett for the appelless, and concluded by Mr. Curtis for
the appellant.

insket for the appellant.

No. 110.—Prancis M. Wright, Auditor, et al., appellant.

No. 110.—Prancis M. Wright, Auditor, et al., appellant.

No. 110.—Wm. P. A. W.—The cause was submitted to the consideration of the capallant.

No. 121.—Wm. Parance, faintiff in error, et N. Consist et al.—the mattern of in. With, of contact for the decements in error, this cause was dismissed, with costangued ratio extremit role.